The People's Korea

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DPRK-USSR Ties Strengthened As They Mark 25th Birthday of Amity Treaty

The DPRK and USSR celebrated the 25th anniversary of the Korea-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance with mutual visits of the party and government delegations and of Air Forces to Moscow and Pyongyang, mass rallies, grand banquets and other functions with the delegations of both countries participating.

A DPRK party and government delegation led by Kim Hwan, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, met on July 2 with Andrei Gromyko, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet during the former's visit to Moscow to celebrate the treaty signing anniversary.

The DPRK delegation was also invited to a reception given in their honor in the Kremlin Palace on July 2.

Reviewing the significances of the Pyongyang-Moscow treaty, Geidar Aliyev, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Minister, said at the banquet, "The CPSU and the Soviet government powerfully and consistently support the energetic and persistent efforts made by the DPRK for the relaxation of tension on the Korean Peninsula and the reunification of Korea on a peaceful and democratic basis."

"The recent statement of the DPRK government calling for the conversion of the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone confirmed once again the peace-loving line of the DPRK, we hail this important, constructive proposal and are ready to render full support for its realization," said Mr. Aliyev.

Meanwhile, a great number of Soviet delegations visited the DPRK to mark the 25th anniversary of the amity treaty signing. Those delegations included a unit of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet which arrived at Wonsan Port on July 4.

The Fleet led by Admiral V.V. Sidorov, Commander of the Fleet, consisted of the large anti-submarine ship "Admiral Spiridonov" and escort craft "Riyany" with the large anti-submarine cruiser "Minsk" as the flagship.

The Pyongyang-Moscow friendship treaty was signed at the Kremlin Palace, Moscow, on July 6, 1961, during a visit of President Kim Il Sung (then Premier) as a countermeasure to the "U.S.-south Korea mutual defence treaty" signed in 1954 to pose a military threat to the war-devastated DPRK.

(See text of the treaty on page 4)

Yuri Soloviyov, Alternate Member of the Politbureau of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and First Secretary of the Leningrad Regional Party Committee, who led a Soviet party and government delegation, said, "Economic and scientific-technological relations," between the DPRK and USSR "are attaining a new depth and cooperation in culture, science and education is developing in

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President Kim Il Sung receives on July 8 the Soviet party and government delegation who paid an official goodwill visit to celebrate the 25th anniversary of conclusion of the Pyongyang-Moscow Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Moscow Supports DPRK's Nuke-free Proposal

Following Chinese endorsement of Pyongyang's plan for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, the Soviet Union has voiced full and complete support for it, saying that the constructive steps are viewed as a logical continuation of DPRK's consistent peace efforts.

This was made known when the Moscow Foreign Ministry issued a statement on July 3.

Pyongyang's offer was made on June 25, calling for the withdrawal of America's nuclear weapons from south Korea, thus making the peninsula a regional nuclear-free, peace zone. It also showed its readiness to have talks with Washington and Seoul on this matter.

Recalling a series of peace-oriented proposals on DPRK's part to replace the truce with a peace agreement, to draft a non-aggression declaration and to suspend major military exercises, the statement said, "The DPRK's initiative is yet another vivid example of the socialist countries' readiness to actively search for ways of achieving nuclear disarmament so as to traverse their part of the road in resolving the problem of ensuring security in Asia."

Non-alignment Behind Co-hosting Olympiad

Non-aligned countries lined up behind DPRK's proposal that both the north and south of Korea co-host the coming 24th Olympic Games when their representatives gathered to discuss strategy to establish a new international sports order in the capital city of Pyongyang on July 5-8.

At the Second Conference of Ministers and High Officials of Physical Education and Sports of Non-aligned Countries, participated in by officials from 55 member nations, the PLO, the SWAPO and the UNESCO, a final report was adopted, saying "The Conference firmly supported the proposal."

(See the report on page 6)

Their voices, it is said, could exert significant pressure on the yet-undecided problem of how the international games should be staged on the Korean Peninsula in 1988.

According to the adopted report, the support clearly stemmed from attendants' belief that the co-sponsoring will "make an effective contribution" to a negotiated reunification of Korea and will ensure a "successful holding" of the Games, which means East and West nations and the Third World states will compete for medals without any boycott.

With a concern that the failure to reach "an agreement favouring the co-hosting" proposal could plunge the Olympic movement into "a deep and irreversible crisis," the report called upon all member nations of the international organization to "do their utmost" for a "satisfactory" fourth Olympic meeting between Pyongyang and Seoul due to be held under the auspices of the IOC in Lausanne.

At a luncheon arranged by President Kim Il Sung after the conference to honour the participants, he denounced "imperialists" for taking advantage of the Olympics in a bid to ensure their po-

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DPRK's Offers Lauded at Socialist Intl.

Representatives of 5 political parties and 3 organizations, who took part in the 17th convention of the Socialist International in Lima, Peru, released a joint statement on June 22, supporting Pyongyang' initiatives to denuclearize the Korean Peninsula and co-host the 24th Olympiad.

The supporters, who included the chairman of the Democratic Revolutionary Party of Panama and an advisor to the chairman of the PLO's Executive Committee, asserted that DPRK's plans should be put into practice with a view to removing tensions and achieving peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

"We express apprehension over the nuclear arms buildup, continuous large-scale military exercises and suppression of all movements for democracy and human rights in south Korea," said the joint statement.

American Spy Plane Spotted

The United States infiltrated an "SR-71" high-speed, high-attitude reconnaissance plane into the sky above the territorial waters east Kosong of the DPRK at around 16:52 July 3 for an espionage against the northern half of the country.

Such aerial espionage committed by it numbered 15 in June alone.

Anti-U.S. Drive Mounted Amid Solidarity with Korea

On the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle (June 25–July 27), international organizations issued a series of statements, appealing to the world public for intensified solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle against American interventionism.

Those statements called for the unconditional pullout of American forces and their nuclear weapons from south Korea and a negotiated settlement of Korea's territorial integrity without outside interference.

They accused Washington of expanding its military buildup in the region and demanded a declaration of the peninsula as a nuclear-free zone.

Statement issuers included the World Federation of Trade Unions (June 16), the Women's International Democratic Federation (June 19) and the Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (June 18).

The World Peace Council also sent letters to its member organizations with the same motive as a part of the world-wide movement.

Meanwhile, there were anti-U.S. rallies and demonstrations (in Pyongyang with over 100,000 citizens) in parts of the DPRK from June 23 to 26.

Need to Establish New International Sports Order

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung arranged a luncheon on July 8 in honor of the participants in the Second Conference of Ministers and High Officials of Physical Education and Sports of Non-aligned Countries and made a speech.
He said:

The Second Conference of Ministers and High Officials of Physical Education and Sports of Non-aligned Countries will mark an important occasion in promoting the physical education and sports in the non-aligned countries by sharing each other's success and experience they have gained in physical culture and sports and by seriously discussing the measures and ways to develop exchange and cooperation in this field, and will make a great contribution to the strengthening of the non-aligned movement as a whole.

At this conference, many delegates from different countries have expressed their firm solidarity with the revolutionary cause of our people and fully supported the proposal of our Republic for the co-sponsorship of the 24th Olympic Games by the north and the south of Korea.

I express my warm gratitude to the delegates of various countries for their active support and encouragement and inspiration to our people in their just struggle, and sincerely wish you good success in the conference.

Today, the non-aligned and other developing countries are faced with the urgent tasks of consolidating their already-won political independence and achieving economic self-reliance and at the same time developing physical culture and sports.

Physical culture and sports are very important in training people to be fully developed social beings. The sound physical strength is guaranteed by physical training and sports, and only the people with sound physical strength can become powerful beings with the physical and mental ability to work. To develop physical education and sports so as to get all the people fully prepared for labour and national defence is the way to press ahead with the revolution and construction and achieve national prosperity.

Imperialist colonial rule has had very harmful effects also on physical education and sports in the newly independent countries. The non-aligned countries must work hard to eliminate the backwardness of physical education and sports handed down from the old society as soon as possible and to develop them to meet the requirement of the new society under construction.

Physical education and sports in the non-aligned countries must serve the people and promote the health of the masses. The non-aligned countries must reject professionalism and commercialization in physical culture and sports and develop them on a mass basis so as to let all the people take part in physical training and sports activities and to make these activities contribute to the realization of the people's cause of *Chajusong* (independence).

For the development of the physical education and sports, the non-aligned countries must strengthen international exchange and cooperation in this field.

If the non-aligned countries share each other's experience and technique, exchange sports teams extensively and strengthen various forms of support and cooperation on the basis of their successes in sports field, they all will be able to develop sports technique quickly and contribute to the promotion of solidarity and friendly and cooperative relations among the non-aligned countries.

It is an important task facing the peoples and sportsmen of the non-aligned countries today to oppose imperialist arbitrariness in the sports field and fight to establish a new international sports order.

The imperialists, still relying on the old and outmoded international sports order, are holding the privileged position and domineering over the field of sports, precipitating the professionalism and commercialization of sports. This is absolutely intolerable either in view of the noble aim of sports or from the point of view of the humanitarian principle. Still more intolerable is the fact that the imperialists are trying to use the Olympic Games and other international sports events for an ulterior purpose, a political purpose.

The decision to hold the 24th Olympic Games in Seoul has fully revealed the machinations on the part of the imperialists to use the sports for their sinister political purpose. By holding the 24th Olympic Games in Seoul the U.S. imperialists are seeking to attain their insidious political purpose of embellishing south Korea, their colony, as an "independent state" and fanning discord and confrontation between the north and the south so as to keep our country divided as "two Koreas" forever. By so doing, U.S. imperialism is laying big obstacles to the reunification of our country, the greatest national desire of our people, and driving the Olympic movement to the crisis of division, contrary to the aspiration of the world people.

We proposed the co-sponsorship of the 24th Olympic Games by the north and south of Korea with a view to saving the Olympic movement from the crisis of division, holding smoothly the forthcoming Olympic Games and creating a favourable environment for the peaceful reunification of our country.

If the 24th Olympic Games are co-sponsored by the north and the south of Korea, the question of participation in the Olympic Games by many countries of the world including those countries rejecting the Seoul Olympic Games will be smoothly settled, the Olympic movement be saved from crisis, and good influence exerted on the settlement of the question of reunifying our country.

For its reasonableness and rationality, our proposal for the co-sponsorship of the Olympic Games enjoys positive support and welcome from the governments and peoples of various countries of the world, including the socialist and non-aligned countries.

An urgent matter now facing the peoples of the non-aligned countries and the peace-loving people throughout the world is to prevent a new world war and safeguard peace.

In order to avert a new world war and safeguard peace, all the peace-loving people of the world should form a broad united front to wage anti-war, anti-nuclear, peace movement resolutely. The peoples of the non-aligned countries and all the other peace-loving peoples in the world should take a concerted step to hold in check the imperialist policy of arms buildup and their manoeuvres to militarize the outer space and should try hard to establish and expand nuclear-free, peace zones in different parts of the world.

The 8th Summit Conference of the Non-aligned Countries is to be held soon in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe. This conference will mark an important occasion in strengthening unity and solidarity of the non-aligned movement and furthering its development.

All the peoples of the non-aligned countries should strive to strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement, a mighty force against imperialism and for independence in our times, onto a higher phase. They should hold fast to the idea and principle of the non-aligned movement and strengthen unity, and fight to put an end to the privileges and arbitrariness of the imperialists in international affairs and establish a new, equitable international order and system.

Working hard to strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement is an invariable stand of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The government of our Republic will also, as in the past, uphold the banner of independence, friendship and peace, and unite firmly and cooperate closely with all the non-aligned countries and work together for the common cause.

We extend active support to and firm solidarity with the peoples of all countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America including those in the Middle East, southern Africa and Central America who are fighting against imperialism, colonialism, racism and Zionism and for national independence and the building of a new society.

The Second Conference of Ministers and High Officials of Physical Education and Sports of Non-aligned Countries was held in Pyongyang over July 5-8.

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peace in the whole world.

A plan to establish an all-embracing international security system proposed by the 27th Congress of the CPSU assumes an all-round nature.

The 27th Congress of the party stressed that the significance of the Asia-Pacific region is growing further in the external activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The Soviet proposal to take a complex attitude toward the Asian security problem was put in a concrete form in the Soviet government statement dated April 23. Our country counter the policy of the U.S. and Japanese militarist quarters for converting the Asia-Pacific region into an area of confrontation and competition with a line of rejecting the establishment of a block, an "axis" and a "three-way military alliance." The Soviet Union proposed to create preconditions for setting the disputes through bilateral and multilateral negotiations, holding an all-Asian conference and jointly exploring a constructive solution.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express thanks to the Workers' Party of Korea, the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the approval and support in your country to the Soviet initiatives for preserving lives on the globe ultimately.

The proposals of the DPRK for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, adoption of a non-aggression declaration between the north and the south and the continuation of north-south dialogue, and its other steps to normalise the situation and relax tension on the Korean Peninsula play a great positive role in the struggle to make the situation in the Asia-Pacific region healthy.

Regarding the question of Korea's reunification as a complicated and serious question awaiting solution, the Soviet Union has consistently stood on the side of the fraternal Korean people in the struggle for national reunification.

The DPRK government statement June 23 on converting the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone enjoys support in our country.

We sternly denounce the moves to frame up a new military political alliance among Washington, Seoul and Tokyo and make haste with the militarization of south Korea.

I do not make it a secret that we have heard a lot about the achievements made by you in socialist construction. But, what we have been surpasses our imagination.

We are happy to greet our common fete on the land of hospitable Korea.

We sincerely wish the fraternal Korean people new, great successes in the endeavours to win the complete victory of socialism and peaceful reunification of Korea and implement the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea under the tested leadership of the WPK Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

DPRK's Invariable Stand to Consolidate and Develop Korean-Soviet Friendship Generation after Generation

Speech of Premier Kang Song San

Kang Song San, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Administration Council, delivered a speech at a Pyongyang meeting held at the February 8 House of Culture on July 5 on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union.

He said:

The conclusion of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was an event of weighty significance in the struggle of the two peoples against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

Over the past 25 years the treaty has creditably performed its mission in the interests of the Korean and Soviet peoples and as required by developments and fully displayed its vitality.

Since its signing on July 6, 1961, the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union has greatly contributed to defending the security of the two countries and the gains of socialism and safeguarding peace in Asia and the rest of the world against imperialism, the common enemy.

This treaty has closely linked our two peoples with each other in class relations and inspired our struggle.

We are deeply satisfied with this.

Today the Soviet people are vigorously striving to implement the grand program adopted at the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Now in the Soviet Union the political, economic, cultural and all other fields are seething with enthusiasm, the social development is powerfully propelled and the political self-consciousness of the masses highly displayed.

It is the consistent policy of the Soviet party and government to oppose the imperialists' aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres and defend world peace and security.

In recent years the Soviet Union has made various peace-loving initiatives to cope with the U.S. imperialists' moves to escalate the nuclear arms race and step up the "Star Wars" program, thus militarising space, destroying the existing military strategic balance and gaining military supremacy, and has been resolutely struggling for their materialization.

In order to see detente not only in Europe but also in the Asian region, it has also advanced a comprehensive proposal that the countries in these regions make joint efforts pooling strength and covert them into a zone of peace and cooperation free from nuclear weapons.

All these peace initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union fully show her responsible and sincere efforts to prevent a thermonuclear holocaust, preserve a lasting peace in the world and achieve a sound development of the international situation.

We support the peace proposals of the Soviet party and government, considering that they accord with the general interests of socialism and the demand of the era.

Our people are pressing ahead with the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, to successfully occupy the ideological and material fortresses of communism and making strenuous efforts to attain the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction set forth by the Sixth Party Congress.

The Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army recently proposed to hold talks between the military authorities involving the DPRK, the United States and south Korea and the DPRK government put forward another proposal for converting the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets, however, have flatly turned down this sincere proposal of ours.

Openly opposing the establishment of a nuclear-free zone on the Korean Peninsula, the U.S. state secretary declared that nuclear weapons serve as strength for stability in this region.

This clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists are nuclear war maniacs and the very one trying to impose a nuclear holocaust upon the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists must discard the anachronistic dream of threatening others with nuclear weapons.

While crying about non-existent "threat of southward invasion", the United States and south Korea have put the U.S. forces and the south Korean puppet army on a "war footing" to enter into action any moment and are rapidly stepping up war preparations in every way to invade the northern half of Korea.

As everyone knows, the "threat of southward invasion" is nothing but a deceptive trick employed by the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets to veil their belligerent manoeuvres.

The United States regards the Asian region as an important theatre of military confrontation with the socialist forces and focuses this confrontation policy on our Republic.

The U.S. imperialists seek to accelerate the rearming and remilitarization of Japan burning with a wild ambition for overseas expansion and inveigle her deep into executing their Korean and Asian policy by knocking into shape the three-way military alliance. The Japanese reactionaries, on their part, are trying to gratify their wild ambition for re-invasion of Asia, availing themselves of this.

Owing to the reckless new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, the tension on the Korean Peninsula has been heightened to an extreme pitch and the permanent danger of war breaking out any moment has been created on the peninsula.

If a war breaks out in Korea, it will easily spread into an Asian and world thermonuclear war going beyond the boundary of Korea.

We must prevent by all means the situation from developing along this direction.

The United States is now resorting to the policy of aggression and war and, at the same time, craftly scheming to legalize the division of Korea internationally.

While preaching "separate entry of south Korea into the United Nations" along with so-called "cross contact" and "cross recognition", the United States encourages the puppets to host the 1988 "Seoul Olympic Games" without mishap. This is part of its criminal moves to paint south Korea, its colony, as a "state of alliance" and create "two Koreas".

We hold that the 24th Olympic Games should be co-hosted by the north and the south of Korea to save the Olympic movement from the crisis, smoothly stage the Olympic Games and, at the same time, create a favourable climate for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The United States must put an end to the military occupation of and colonial rule over south Korea and no longer pursue the criminal "two Koreas" policy and immediately withdraw from south Korea, taking along its forces and all lethal weapons including nuclear weapons.

Korea and the Soviet Union are friendly neighbours linked with each other with a river in between.

The Korean and Soviet peoples are class brothers and close comrades-in-arms who have struggled for a long time shoulder to shoulder for the common desire and goal.

The visit to the Soviet Union by the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung and meetings and talks between the leaders of the two countries in May 1984 were a historic event in the development of the Korean-Soviet relations, which recorded a new chapter in the shining annals of the Korean-Soviet friendship.

Today the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the Soviet Union are developing and strengthening on a new higher level in the interests of the two peoples.

It is an invariable stand of our party and the government of the DPRK to consolidate and develop the Korean-Soviet friendship with long historical traditions generation after generation.

We will do our best to further develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, treasuring friendship and solidarity with the Soviet people, a revolutionary comrade-in-arms and reliable ally.

On the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, the Korean people are filled with the determination to remain faithful to this treaty, together with the fraternal Soviet people, and thereby contribute to thwarting the imperialists' new war provocation manoeuvres and safeguarding peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

DPRK Peace Initiatives Play Positive Role for Healthy Asia-Pacific Situation

Speech of First Secretary Yuri Soloviyov

Yuri Soloviyov, Alternate Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and First Secretary of the Leningrad Regional Party Committee, who is heading a party and government delegation of the Soviet Union, made a speech at the Pyongyang meeting held at the February 8 House of Culture in the afternoon of July 5 on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union.

He said:

The treaty signed on July 6, 1961, has tightened the friendly bonds between the Soviet and Korean people.

The Soviet-Korean treaty is of peaceful character and it aims at strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK, accords with the vital interests of the two countries and most effectively contributes to the development of their economy and culture.

The treaty stipulates that both sides shall participate together in all international activities aimed at preserving peace and security in the Far East and all other parts of the world. It also confirms the common stand of the Soviet Union and the DPRK for the reunification of Korea on a peaceful and democratic basis and their common desire and readiness to exchange views on important international matters of common interest and further develop the economic and cultural relations.

Clearly manifested in the course of Soviet-Korean meetings was the desire of both sides to enhance the effectiveness of the bilateral cooperation in the interests of our two peoples and put them on a higher level in the spirit of the treaty. In this connection full scope should be given to the inter-governmental agreements on economic and technological cooperation for the building of the first atomic power station and other objects of the national economy in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea signed in Moscow lately in 1985.

The Soviet-Korean relations developing on the basis of this treaty are being constantly supplemented in content and developed to a new higher stage.

The agreements in principle reached during the Soviet visit of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in 1984 have served as an important impetus to the development of the Soviet-Korean relations in the 1980s.

These agreements have been further developed through the ensuing talks between the leading cadres of the party and the state of the two countries.

Today the Soviet people are vigorously striving to implement the grand program of transforming the Soviet society along the line of promoting the socio-economic development adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress.

The fraternal Korean people have won a great victory in the building of a new life.

Your country has turned into a developed socialist industrial state which is conducting an energetic work for going over to the road of intensive development and the promotion of the scientific and technological progress in a short historical period.

I sincerely congratulate the industrious Korean people for their distinguished successes in socialist construction.

The members of the CPSU and the entire Soviet people regard it as their duty to make every possible effort to put an end to the reckless arms race and defend world peace.

It is preposterous and criminal for the imperialists to pursue a policy of producing nuclear and other mass destruction weapons of new types. We can hardly find realism and healthy thinking in this policy.

The CPSU answers this reckless attitude towards the destiny of world civilization with the Leninist peace philosophy.

This philosophy identifies the prevention of war with the existence of humanity, place the task to preserve civilization above all other interests and defines talks, cooperation, negotiation, exchange of ideas and political dialogue as the chief means of setting disputes.

Our peace program is backed by concrete initiatives and their materialization will open a straight path to a durable

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U.S.'s Deceptive Tactics

By Li Ki Hyok
Special to The People's Korea

In a deceptive trick to defuse growing anti-Americanism in south Korea, the United States on July 4 officially invited two dissident leaders, Kim Dae Jung and Kim Yong Sam, to the embassy compound on the occasion of Fourth of July celebrations.

It was the first time since 1980 that Kim Dae Jung has attended an official function at the embassy. He is barred from political activity under a suspended 20-year prison sentence stemming from a sedition conviction in that year.

Against the background of these cosmetic political changes, there is a rapidly mounting popular movement against the U.S. and the south Korean authorities.

After a series of anti-"government" rallies and demonstrations for constitutional amendments, the opposition New Korea Democratic Party forced the authorities to agree to establish a "national assembly committee for constitutional reforms", demonstrating the opposition's power which may overthrow the present junta.

Meanwhile, 4 students burned themselves to death protesting against the U.S.'s policty toward south Korea and several official U.S. facilities were attacked or seized by students during the first semester (from March to June).

Not only students but workers also seized the American Bank in Seoul late in May, severely critisizing the U.S.

During the term, anti-U.S. and anti-"government" statements were issued by hundreds of professors, clerics, workers and civil organizations.

A battle occured in early May in Itaewon between GIs and young Koreans, resulting in a death toll of one or possibly two.

Secretary Shultz's visit to Seoul last May was marred by violent protests and criticism by opposition forces after he produced a very favourable statement concerning the Chon junta.

The U.S. Embassy was severely critisized by many long-term U.S. citizens in south Korea for its lack of advice to Shultz.

They said this represented the embassy's poor quality political analysis without due consideration of the situation.

The Japanese mass-circulation daily Asahi Shimbun on July 4 reported that the U.S. authorities would replace Ambassador Walker because of his failure to establish cordial relations with south Korean dissident leaders.

Given these facts, it is fair to say that the U.S. aimed at appeasing anti-American feelings by giving Kim the "liberty" to attend an official ceremony, on the 100th birthday of the Statue of Liberty which is strictly prohibited by the Chon junta.

However, the question remains. Does he gain real freedom or the restoration of his citizenship?

He has been kept under house arrest in his tiny walled compound 24 times in the last 17 months for periods ranging from one day to one month ever since he returned from the U.S.

Whenever he tries to attend a meeting or goes out, he is ordered to remain home or watched by plainclothes policemen.

There are hundreds of citizens in the same situation as him.

There are about 1,500 political prisoners in prison who advocated democracy. They are subjected to physical torture in order to extract false confession or change political attitudes. Dissidents are detained illegaly.

The south Korean people do not think Kim's invitation helps the situation one bit.

Kim Dae Jung said after revealing the U.S.'s invitation, "Secretary of State Shultz said the Chon Du Hwan regime has done a good job in developing democracy. But we can't enjoy democratic freedoms."

He also called on the U.S. government to "openly support the democratic movement here" and warned that "otherwise, anti-Americanism will grow among south Koreans."

The Fourth of July Independence Day was greeted by a violent anti-American rally and demonstration by about 200 students of Korea University in Seoul who shouted "Down with military dictatorship which serves the U.S. imperialists! ", as if symbolizing the present situation in south Korea.

The south Korean people can see the deceptive nature of the U.S.'s latest moves and will not be satisfied untill fundamental changes are substituted for their present cosmetic approach.

Paper: Chon's "About-face" Aimed at Defusing Mounting Political Unrest

The April 30 statement by Gen. Chon Du Hwan that he would permit revision of the constitution even before he stepped down in March 1988 was aimed at defusing "mounting political unrest," reported the Los Angeles Times on July 3.

The leading U.S. newspaper said that Chon's about-face "appears to be related to an unpublicized meeting he had in Seattle, on the way home from a trip to Europe in April, with two of his most trusted confidants, men who helped put him in power in 1980."

According to the paper, three different sources, in and out of government, confirmed that Chon met secretly there with Huh Hwa Pyung and Huh Sam Soo, both of whom are living in the United States.

Huh Hwa Pyung now lives in Washington, Huh Sam Soo in California. They reportedly told Chon that the time had come for action to defuse mounting political unrest.

The two Mr. Huhs, who are not related, are graduates of the 17th class of the Korean Military Academy, a class that also includes many commanding generals. Both were colonels in 1980 and both retired as brigadier generals and joined Chon's staff after he became president. Their academy ties with army leaders regarded as most capable of carrying out a coup make it seem certain that Chon listened to what they had to say, said the paper.

"Koreans and foreign diplomats agree that Mr. Chun's about-face at least temporarily defused a political situation that had been heading toward a blow-up," it said.

However, Korean political analysts, government officials, opposition leaders and foreign diplomats agree privately that Chon's people are not prepared to give up power and that the opposition is as determined to have its turn, it added.

Internal Turmoil Would Threaten Asian & Olympic Games: Risk Report

An authoritative report on risk problems said that the struggle between moderates and hardliners within Chon Du Hwan's Democratic Justice Party could "set stage for a major upheaval that would threaten both Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics."

World Political Risk Forecasts published by the New York-based Frost & Sullivan said in its latest report on south Korea that "Level of violence is likely to veer upward."

Some observers have said that the danger on the Korean Peninsula comes from within south Korea's authoritarian rule rather than from north Korea.

Gregory Henderson, U.S. expert on Korean affairs, in his comment contributed to The Washington Post (July 1), said, "If the escalation (a violent anti-Americanism) persists, the present regime and the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul will be shaken by the forces not of the North but of the South."

The Hong Kong-based Political & Economic Risk Consultancy Ltd. also reported in its latest quarterly country risk survery that a political situation have moved into a new period of uncertainty with power struggles in progress in government camps.

Here is a report on south Korea's political risk publiched by Frost & Sullivan on June 1, 1986:

Level of violence is likely to veer upward. Despite criticism of the student-led violence which is heavily influenced by extremist government opponents, the May outbreaks may be only the beginning of a substantial rise in turmoil. The approach of the Asian Games will force strong action within two months. The government may be able to isolate the extremists by making concessions to the moderate opposition on procedures for the February 1988 presidential election while at the same time cracking down on extremists. It appeares that although President Chun would accept an alternative proposal from the Naional Assembly, most other Democratic Justice Party leaders seem unwilling to compromise. This impasses could push the moderates into the extremist camp and set the stage for a major upheaval that would threaten both Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics.

Text of Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between DPRK And USSR (Excerpts)

The following are excerpts of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which was signed on July 6, 1961 in Moscow.

Article One

The contracting parties declare that they will continue in the future as well to take part in all international actions aimed at ensuring peace and security in the Far East and throughout the world and will make their contribution to the cause of the accomplishment of these lofty tasks.

In case if one of the contracting parties becomes the object of an armed attack by some state or a coalition of states and will thus find itself in the state of war, then the other contracting party will immediately render it military and other assistance with all means at its disposal.

Article Two

Each of the contracting parties undertakes to conclude no alliance and participate in no coalitions or actions and measures directed against the other contracting party.

Article Three

The contracting parties will consult each other on all important international issues affecting the interests of both states, being guided by the striving to contribute to the consolidation of peace and general security.

Article Four

Both contracting parties undertake, in the spirit of friendship and cooperation in accordance with the principles of equality and also mutual respect for state sovereignty, territorial integrity and no interference in the internal affairs of each other, to develop and strengthen the economic and cultural contacts between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to render each other all possible assistance and carry out necessary cooperation in the economic and cultural fields.

Article Five

Both contracting parties maintain that the unification of Korea must be carried out on a peaceful and democratic basis and that such settlement is in line both with the national interests of the Korean people and the cause of maintaining peace in the Far East.

Article Six

The treaty goes into force on the day of the exchange of the instruments of ratification which will take place in Pyongyang.

The treaty remains in force in the course of 10 years. If one of the contracting parties does not declare one year before the expiration of this term its desire to denounce the treaty, it will continue remaining in force for the next five years and will be prolonged in accordance with this role.

12 Labour Unionists Indicted for Anti-U.S. Publication

Twelve members of the Sonoryon or the Seoul Labour Movement Association were indicted on July 2 for denouncing U.S. soldiers' violence to a Korean woman which cost her death.

The Seoul District Prosecution accused them of publishing journals containing a "groundless" rumour that U.S. soldiers committed a group rape against a pregnant teacher, during the "Team Spirit 86" joint military drill, causing her to kill herself.

Sonoryon was formed in August last year by four labour bodies, including the Chonggye Garment Trade Union.

U.S. Plans N-Arms Storage Vaults at Kunsan AFB

By Han Chol Myong
Special to The People's Korea

The U.S. Defense Department has released plans to build special storage vaults meant for nuclear weapons at 26 air bases in Europe and south Korea.

The list, which ordinarily would be classified, came to light in a House of Representatives Appropriations Subcommittee transcript of closed hearings during which Pentagon and Air Force officials testified on military construction projects.

At the hearing, officials were asked why $800,000 was being requested for weapons storage and security system at hangars for U.S. tactical fighters at Ramstein Air Base in West Germany.

In response to the question on where shelters would be built, the transcript lists 20 bases used by U.S. fighters and another 6 for warheads for ground-launched cruise missiles. The twenty bases have bombers which can take off within 15 minutes in case of an alert.

A total of 415 underground nuclear weapons storage facilities will be built, 36 in south Korea (Kunsan base), 144 in West Germany and 128 in Britain.

The air force plans to build the proposed underground nuclear storage facilities adjacent to where it deploys F-15 and F-16 fighters. This will enable the air force to quickly to an emergency, since F-15 and F-16 fighters have theater nuclear-offensive capability.

The release of the list of nuclear military bases is unusual, because Pentagon policy is never to reveal the location of nuclear weapons.

A Defense Department spokesman told Reuters that he could not comment on where nuclear weapons are stored nor explain whether the appearance of the list in the report was a slip or was approved after review.

The testimony only discussed the vaults intended for nuclear weapons and did not specify whether the bases currently have nuclear weapons or missiles.

The United States, in violation of the 1953 Korean Armistice Agreement, began locating nuclear weapons (warheads, bombs, shells, missiles and mines) in south Korea in 1957. **(The Christian Science Monitor, July 27, 1983)**

South Korea is the only forward U.S. base for storage of nuclear weapons in Asia and the only place in the world where nuclear weapons face a non-nuclear "foe."

In the mid-1970s, it was generally accepted that the U.S. kept over 600 nuclear weapons in south Korea. **(Defense Monitor published by the Center for Defence Information put the total number of nuclear weapons stored in south Korea at 661-686 in 1976)**

It is very difficult to be certain about the current number of nuclear weapons in south Korea, but it appeares to have declined to 151.

According to "Nuclear Battlefields" written by nuclear weapons experts, William M. Arkin and Richard W. Fieldhouse, nuclear bombs, artillery, and atomic demolition munition (ADM), 151 in all, are stored at Kunsan Airbase and would be dispersed to a number of military units at the outbreak of hostilities.

Weapons stored at Kunsam Airbase. nuclear weapons storage site for Army and Air Force in south Korea, include 60 bombs, 40 8-inch and 30 155mm artillery projectiles and 21 ADMs.

While some nuclear weapons have been withdrawn, others have probably been replaced with newer weapons–older single yield weapons replaced with new selectable yield weapons, giving greater "flexibility", asserts Stephen D. Goose, a senior research analyst with the Center for Defense Information.

The only place in the world where nuclear weapons face a non-nuclear foe is south Korea. Nuclear bombs, artillery, and atomic demolition munitions are stored at Kunsan airbase and would be dispersed to a number of military units at the outbreak of hostilities. Korea is the only country where U.S. military forces are kept permanently at DEFCON 4, one level above normal alert. (Source: Nuclear Battlefields, by William M. Arkin and Richard W. Fieldhouse, Ballinger)

Kunsan AFB: 8th Tactical Fighter Wing: nuclear-capable F-16, replaced F-4D in 1981 ● nuclear weapons storage site for Army and Air Force in south Korea, weapons stored include 60 bombs, 40 8-inch and 30 155mm artillery projectiles and 21 ADMs ● Commando Escort station.

For example, there are probably some of the new B61 tactical nuclear bombs for aircraft stationed in south Korea.

The B61 has four yield options, from 100 to 500 kilotons. (The bomb dropped on Hiroshima was about 12 kilotons.) It can be delivered at lower altitudes than older bombs and is probably considered a more "usable" nuclear weapon.

It is very likely that the U.S. will deploy the new W-79-inch artillery shell–commonly known as the newtron bomb–in south Korea. Since 1981, the U.S. has built about 100 8-inch neutron artillery shells. **(The Washington Post, July 21, 1984)**

The DPRK has said that the United States has over 1,000 pieces of various types of nuclear weapons in the south and that it has already deployed neutron bombs there. The sources are not given.

U.S. nuclear weapons in south Korea have always been justified as the ultimate deterrent to "a north Korean attack". Yet, unlike the situation in Europe, there are no nuclear weapons in the north, thus no need for U.S. nuclear weapons as a deterrent against the use of nuclear weapons by the north.

Foreign Press Reports on S. Korea

"South Korea's ruling party is trying to reshape itself to survive as a political institution once President Chun Doo Hwan steps down in early 1988.

"No political party in this nation's history has lasted longer than its leader's hold on power.

"The particular problem confronting Mr. Chun's Democratic Justice Party (DJP) is a need to outgrow its role as a vehicle for the military's participation in national politics. This will be essential, party officials believe, if the DJP is to complete effectively against Chun's opponents in the 1988 presidential elections.

". . .many diplomats and local political analysts are skeptical that the Chun regime will tolerate any real degree of party autonomy. Reforms will be accepted, these sources suggest, but not at the expense of the President's influence or that of the military.

"The DJP's effort to gain political independence is also limited, analysts say, by its failure to attract civilian political leaders.

"Diplomats say the chief liability for Roh, who is the leading contender for the DJP's presidential nomination, is his close identification with Chun."

–The Christian Science Monitor, International Edition, June 14-20, 1986–

"The problem of political transition in the South begins with the weakness of democratic institutions. Although the country has a facade of civilian rule, including civilian ministries and a sometimes fractious but essentially weak National Assembly, the real authority is Chun, a few close aides and a behind-the-scenes ruling group of a dozen or so generals, like Chun four-year graduates of the Korean Military Academy. The generals dominate military decisions and are believed to have considerable influence on many non-military decisions.

"The generals have become used to the prerogatives and perks of power and are anxious to protect their privileged status. Yet they realize, according to one of the few outsiders who is in position to know their mind, that they must contened with rising public demand for civilian rule. And they understand too that Chun's day is drawing to a close.

"History and geography give the United States a huge stake in South Korea as it approaches a crucial transition. But the Reagan administration's policy, at this point, seems to be little more than 'Back Chun.' This approach hasn't been adequate or successful in the recent past, and it may be courting disaster in Korea's increasingly uncertain future."

– The Washington Post, May 25, 1986 –

"Many Korean students perceive the United States as the midwife of the Chun regime's 1979-80 takeover of power and as the backer of this 'puppet' of U.S. 'imperialism'

"The United States should limit its forces and command to sophisticated weaponry and air support and leave all ground troops and their command to the Koreans. It should support more openly the lifting of the legal restrains that now chain democratic elections. The United States should withdraw from a position that gives the appearance of interference in South Korea's political process on the repressive, undemocratic side."

– Gregory Henderson, in his comment contributed to The Washington Post, July 1, 1986 –

"U.S. President Reagan's subsequent support for Chun has solidified anti-U.S. sentiment among the dissidents. And recent trade disputes between Seoul and Washington – involving U.S. demands for greater access to south Korean markets while, at the same time, U.S. manufacturers are seeking more import restrictions on South Korean goods – have carried such sentiment to the economic sphere. Workers and businessmen alike wonder if the U.S. is now punishing them for the very success Washington once praised so highly. In a country where cries of 'Yankee, go home' were rarely heard, that slogan is now becoming the rallying cry for dissidents of many political stripes.

"Government repression of all forms of dissent has, paradoxically, swollen the ranks of the anti-government movement–especially in the past few years. Harsh reprisals aimed at critics, such as deprivation of jobs or expulsion from universities, have pushed some oppositionists to becoming fulltime revolutionaries."

–Far Eastern Economic Review, July 10, 1986–

Police Crackdown on High Schools

Seoul City police on July 2 conducted a massive crackdown on more than 230 senior and junior high schools there to obtain anti-"government" and anti-American letters sent by university students.

Police also opened bags carried by high school students, but not a single letter was discovered either among their belongings or at the schools, police said.

A student organization and an anti-"government" group of Yonsei University jointly sent letters to about 3,000 "patriotic" junior and senior high school students recently.

The letters referred to the gap between the rich and the poor and illegitimacy of the Chon "regime" and demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. armed forces from south Korea.

NKDP to Hold Rally Against Police Violence

The opposition New Korea Democratic Party on July 4 decided to hold a rally in Seoul to condemn the "atrocities violating human rights," at the earliest possible date.

The decision was made at a meeting of its key officers after they heard a report on alleged "sexual torture" of a female suspect by a police man during interrogation.

Many cases of human rights suppression will be made public at the rally, the party said.

Non-aligned Sports Officials Endorse Co-hosting of Olympics and Stress Need to Establish New Intl. Sports Order; Final Report Adopted

PYONGYANG July 10 (KCNA) – A final report was adopted at the Second Conference of Ministers and High Officials of Physical Education and Sports of Non-aligned Countries held in Pyongyang over July 5-8.

The introduction of the final report points to the process of the conference.

The conclusions and recommendations of the report stresses in particular as follows:

The conference reaffirmed the commitment of the non-aligned countries to continue their struggle in all spheres – particularly in sports – against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, hegemonism, apartheid, Zionism, foreign aggression, occupation, domination and all other forms of discrimination.

The conference resolved to continue fighting resolutely and consistently against all forms of discrimination in sports based on race, colour, sex, political beliefs or religion.

The conference called for the adoption of other practical measures in order to obtain South Africa's expulsion from those international sports federations and organizations of which it is still a member and the imposition of strict sanctions against countries and organizations which maintain any kind of sports relations with the apartheid regime of South Africa.

The conference emphasized that, in spite of the achievements that had been scored in cooperation among the non-aligned countries, there was an urgent need to strengthen bilateral and multilateral cooperation so that each of the non-aligned countries might keep up-to-date on all aspects related to the development of physical education and sports.

The conference noted with regret that, during the last five years, very little progress had been made in achieving the non-aligned countries' legitimate aspirations of democratizing the International Olympic Committee and establishing a new international sports order. In this regard, the conference stressed the urgent need to radically democratize the International Olympic Committee's structures, so as to ensure that all countries might have equal rights, participate in decision-making and be represented legitimately.

The conference considered that the strategy for the 1986-1990 period should mainly be aimed at strengthening the positions of the non-aligned countries within the international Olympic and sports movement and democratizing the International Olympic Committee and its agencies. The conference expressed its opposition to the draft athletes' code proposed by the International Olympic Committee as an amendment to rule 26 of the Olympic Charter, for it would give professionals access to the Olympic Games. The conference categorically rejected this document and recommended that the national Olympic committees of the non-aligned countries take immediate action by presenting their positions to the president of the International Olympic Committee and to the International Sports Federations and by expressing their opposition to the draft code.

The conference recommended that the Olympic congresses serve as the highest decision-making body of the International Olympic Committee, meeting once every four years as part of the Olympic Games, so that every country could express its views and suggestions freely.

The conference opposed the International Olympic Committee's and the International Sports Federations' proposal that extra-official elimination rounds be held – whose consequences would include the restriction of the number of athletes from the non-aligned countries participating in the Olympic Games, to the detriment of the non-aligned and other Third World countries' participation.

The conference reiterated the need to continue concerted actions with a view to democratizing the International Sports Federations and guaranteeing equal rights in representation, decision-making and voting.

The conference went on record as favouring strengthening the position and role of the association of national Olympic committees with regard to the International Olympic Committee and increasing its authority in analyzing and solving the problem of the international Olympic movement.

Expresses Support for Co-hosting 24th Olympic Games

The conference firmly supported the proposal to have Pyongyang and Seoul co-host the 24th Olympic Games in order to promote friendship among the peoples and make an effective contribution to the peaceful reunification of Korea. Furthermore, it would be a contribution to the successful holding of the 24th Olympic Games and the strengthening of the international Olympic movement.

The conference called on all the non-aligned countries to do their utmost to help achieve satisfactory results in the next meeting, to be held in Lausanne at the initiative of the IOC, in order to make it possible to hold the 24th Olympic Games jointly in the north and the south of Korea. At the same time, it expressed its concern that, if an agreement favouring the co-hosting of the games were not reached, the international Olympic movement could enter a deep and irreversible crisis.

The conference reiterated that the establishment of a new international sports order is one of the basic aims of the non-aligned countries in the sphere of sports. It expressed the conviction that the establishment of a new international sports order would be a contribution to the attainment of the essential objective on the establishment of a democratic system of international relations based on equality. The conference called upon all the non-aligned countries to devote their concerted action for achieving this aim.

In accord with the agreement reached in the Seventh Summit Conference, the conference decided to hold a conference of ministers and other high-ranking officials of physical education and sports once every three years, preceded by a meeting of experts, in order to draw up and adopt common guidelines and plans of action and to examine the progress made.

The conference noted the need for calling a joint meeting of experts and representatives of the national Olympic committees of the non-aligned countries to draw up a strategy for joint action that would make it possible to adopt specific actions in the International Olympic Committee, the Association of National Olympic Committees and the International Sports Federations and to initiate the preparation for the 12th Olympic Congress, to be held in 1991.

The conference accepted with satisfaction the proposal of the government of the republic of Cuba of hosting the Third Conference of Ministers and High Officials of Physical Education and Sports of the Non-aligned Movement in the city of Havana, in 1989.

Action Program for 1986-90

Pointed in the final report is plan of action for cooperation in the sphere of physical education and sports of the non-aligned countries for the 1986-1990 period. Objectives of the plan of action are laid down as follow:

Promote dynamic, energetic, resolute action by all of the non-aligned countries to establish a new international sports order which will end discrimination, commercialization, professionalism and everything else that limits or denies the inalienable right of our peoples and of the peoples that are fighting for their independence to practice physical education and sports and to participate in international decision-making in all matters associated with or connected to the sports relations among the peoples and the philosophy and practice of world sports.

Join efforts and identify a common strategy for bringing about rapid changes in the present structures of the Olympic movement so they will respond to our peoples' real aspirations, interests and needs. The struggle for democratization, respect for our rights and recognition of the decisive political force we constitute will be an essential objective of the movement's activity in the sphere of sports.

Achieve effective, real cooperation with the specialized international agencies, especially UNESCO's Intergovernmental Committee on Physical Education and Sports, the UN specialized agencies and others which will help to achieve our goals in this sphere.

Tasks to carry out the plan of action are:

Strengthening the non-aligned countries' positions in the international Olympic and other sports movement:

Struggling to speedily democratize the International Olympic Committee and its agencies and to place all the members of the International Olympic Committee on an equal footing in decision-making regarding major issues related to world sports:

Struggling incessantly to curb accelerated trend toward professionalism and commercialization:

Increasing the role of the national Olympic committees within the international Olympic movement and ensuring their right to participate in the solution of all Olympics-related issues, in which the Association of National Olympic Committees should play a decisive role concerning the respect due to each member country:

Increasing the number of non-aligned representatives on the IOC's specialized committees and on the committee for the review of the Olympic Charter, exercising our rights and making it possible for the representatives of friendly countries to give us their support:

Rejecting the proposal of the International Olympic Committee which amends rule 26 of the Olympic Charter and establishes the athletes' code which professionalizes Olympic sports and distorts the true essence of sports.

Working for the democratization of the International Sports Federations' statutes and for the inclusion of a provision an equal representation and voting rights, including new representatives of the national federations in the movement's countries and seeking the support of friendly countries in those international federations:

Rejecting the International Olympic Committee's and the International Sports Federations' proposal that elimination rounds be held prior to the Olympic Games in order to limit the number of participants in those games, in detriment to the non-aligned and other developing countries' athletes' participation in the Olympics (adoption of this proposal would further pave the way for commercialization and would go counter to the tenets of the Olympic ideals):

Striving to implement the proposal of co-hosting the 24th Olympic Games in both the north and the south of Korea:

Achieving more active and influential participation by the Association of National Olympic Committees in analyzing and awarding the candidacies of the cities that want to host Olympic Games and participating in supervising the preparations for the games and the work of the organizing committees for the Olympics, with the power to propose rigorous measures in case of violations of the charter and international regulations:

Ensuring that the Olympic congresses are the highest decision-making body of the International Olympic Committee, to be held once every four years during the Olympic Games.

The conference firmly supports the efforts initiated by member countries aimed at turning UNESCO into an operational mechanism for the development and well-being of mankind as a whole, particularly in the Third World. In this context, the conference supports the struggle waged by the general direction of the organization to make UNESCO live up to what is expected of it.

Increase participation in bilateral, multilateral and regional competitions organized by the non-aligned countries and promote the development of sports events and traditional games in each of them.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG
DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (June 17-25)

June 17

* A navy friendship delegation of the Korean People's Army headed by Senior Vice Admiral Kim Il Chol to China.
* A Korean trade union delegation headed by Kang Jong Pal, Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, to China.

June 18

* A Rodong Sinmun delegation headed by First Deputy Editor-in-Chief Choe Chil Nam, another Rodong Sinmun delegation headed by Deputy Editor-in-Chief So Dong Bom and a delegation of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by An Jae Yun, Secretary of the committee, to Poland and Afghanistan, Cuba, and The Soviet Union.

June 21

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Li Jong Ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Vice President of the DPRK to attend the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party.

(Continued on page 7)

Third Japan Tour by Pyongyang Students and Children's Art Troupe Ended in Great Success

The Pyongyang Students and Children's Art Troupe left here for the DPRK on July 12 (at Niigata Port).

Pyongyang Students and Children's Art Troupe successfully ended its 46-day performance tour on July 12 and left here for Pyongyang on the same day.

The troupe, which arrived in Japan on May 28 toured many parts of Japan, fascinating audiences from all walks of life with its talented artistic technique, as a "peace and friendship envoy of the DPRK".

The first Japan performance tour by the troupe dates back to 1978, and this time tour was held thirdly following 1983.

What is most characteristic of the tour this time is that about 20 members of all the 62 troupe members belong to the families who repatriated to the DPRK from Japan to devote themselves to the socialist construction of their fatherland.

Dance for an old tale, "Boy General"

Therefore, reunions with their family members which was realized thanks to the care extended by the fatherland were full of unforgettable episodes, experiences to them.

"With each Japan performance tour, the troupe came to exhibit more flexibility. In this year's tour, they fully exhibited Korean folk songs and dance ensembles based on such traditional folk songs as "Arirang" arranged in a Jazz style. In addition, the program included such familiar numbers as the "Turkish March", as well as the Japanese song "Orange Flowers Blossom on the Hill", and its performance didn't make the audience feel the difference of social systems between the two countries," commented Asahi Shimbun, (one of the largest mass circulation dailies in Japan) in its June 13 evening issue.

They gave 37 performances in 46 days in 14 cities, drawing a total of 85,000 spectators. Among them were many Japanese and foreign celebrities and personages from broad circles.

One Japanese celebrity who saw its Hiroshima performance said, "I was so impressed that I couldn't refrain from shedding tears." Saying that the children were like angels, he added, "I think the social system of the DPRK which brings up such talented children must be wonderful."

Apart from its original concert activity, the troupe also contributed toward deepening friendship with the Japanese people.

In Hiroshima Prefecture with the city of the same name victimized by the atomic bomb, some members of the troupe called on the govenor of Hiroshima Prefecture and the mayor of the city after paying a visit to the Hiroshima Atomic Bomb Memorial Tower, where they confirmed their desire for peace. Later, they visited 5 elementary schools in the city, and deepend friendship with students through song and dance.

(Continued from page 6)

* A party workers delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Pak Song Bong, First Vice Director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, to Czechoslovakia and Romania.
* A delegation of the Korean Writers Union headed by Kim Yong Won, Vice Chairman of Central Committee.
* A delegation of the Academy of Forestry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by President Im Rok Jae to the GDR.

June 24
* A Korean youth delegation headed by Li Yong Su, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialists Working Youth of Korea to attend the First Korean-Soviet Friendship Youth Festival scheduled in the Soviet Union.
* A delegation of Korean writers headed by Hyon Sung Gol, Deputy head of the April 15 Liberary Production to China.

June 25
* A delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Kim Chi Ho, Vice Minister of General Education and Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the Society, and a delegation of the Trade Union of Metal and Machine Industrial Workers Korea to the Soviet Union.
* A Korean delegation of the Organizing Committee for the Celebration of the International Year of Peace to Italy.

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (June 9-27)

June 9
* A delegation of the Union of Young Communists of Cuba headed by Jacinto Granda, member of the National Bureau of the union and Director of the paper Juventud Rebelde.
* A delegation of the Romanian paper Romania Libera headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Constantin Vranceanu.
* Gustavo Herdoiza Leon, Mayor of Quito, Ecuador, and his entourage.
* A delegation of Inca Garcilaso De La Vega University of Peru headed by Gonzalo Mayorga Figueroa, Dean of a faculty of the university.

June 10
* Govind Narain Srivastava, General Secretary of the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea, and his entourage.
* An Australian scholars delegation headed by Colin Mackerras, Professor of the School of Modern Asian Studies of Griffith University, Australia.

June 12
* A delegation of the Institute of Asian Studies of Chulalongkorn University, Thailand, headed by Director Khien Theeravit.

June 13
* A delegation of the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea headed by Chairman Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, General Secretary of the Popular Force organized in Cost Rica.
* A delegation of the Syrian Arab-Korea Friendship Association headed by Chairman Abdul Kadar Kaddoura, member of the Regional Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party.
* A delegation of the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) headed by Waki Kunio, Deputy Director of the East Asian Regional Office of UNICEF.
* A friendship visiting group of the Chinese People's Liberation Army led by Li Jiulong, Commander of the CPLA Jinan military area.
* Masser Kandil, Chief Editor of the Lebanese Paper Al Hakika.
* A scholars delegation of the University of Oslo, Norway, headed by Prof. Per Ariansen.

June 16
* A delegation of the GDR National Front headed by Norbert Podewin, Secretary of the GDR National Front Council.
* A delegation of the Maritime Bureau of China headed by Vice Director Wang Huilin.
* A delegation of the Ministry of Higher and Technical Education of the GDR headed by Lang Helmut, Director of a department of the ministry.
* A delegation for the Study of the Juche Idea in Conakry University, Ghinea, headed by Fassinet Beavogui, Vice Doyen of the university.
* A delegation of the Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Southern Stockholm Region in Sweden headed by Jan-Erik Leisteadt, chief of the group and Vice Chairman of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association.

June 17
* An educational material exhibition delegation of Japan.

June 20
* A delegation of the Togolese People's Rally headed by Bloua Yao Agbo, member of the Central Committee of the Rally and Minister of Youth, Sports and Culture of Togo.
* A delegation of the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico headed by Manuel Stephengs Garcia, member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the party.
* A parliamentary delegation of the Republic of India headed by Shivraj Patil, member of Parliament and Minister of State for Science and Technology.
* A Korean language educational material delegation of China headed by Pu Shengyi, Director of the National Education Department of the State Education Commission of China.
* A Bulgarian trade union delegation headed by Vacil Stoyanov, Chief of a department of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions.

June 23
* A delegation of the United National Independence Party of Zambia headed by Secretary General A. Grey Zulu.

June 26
* A party and government delegation of the Republic of Mali led by Moussa Traore, General Secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and President of the Republic of Mali.

June 27
* A Peruvian House delegation for the study of the Juche Idea led by Norman Arellano, Chairman of the House Commission of University Education, Sicence and Technology.
* A delegation of the Chinese side to the Council of the Korea-China Hydraulic Power Company headed by Zhao Qinfu, Vice Minister of Water Conservancy and Power of the People's Republic of China to attend the 39th Meeting of the council.
* A delegation of the Union of Employees of Oslo, Norway.

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries (June 10-30)

June 10
* 1986-1990 plan for cultural cooperation between the governments of the DPRK and the Mongolian People's Republic was signed in Ulan Bator.

June 11
* A protocol of the 10th Meeting of the Korea-Cuba Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee was signed in Havana.

June 15
* An agreement on establishing sister-city relations and developing friendship and cooperation between Pyongyang, the Capital of the DPRK, and Quito, the Capital of the Republic of Ecuador, was signed in Pyongyang.

June 16
* An agreement on commodity delivery and payments between the governments of the DPRK and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for 1986-90 was signed in Pyongyang.

June 23
* Agreements on strengthening cooperation in Korean and German languages literature between the Education Commission of Korea and the Ministry of Higher and Technical Education of the GDR were signed in Pyongyang.

June 25
* An agreement on establishing a joint committee and an accord on economic and technological cooperation between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Republic of Senegal were signed in Pyongyang.

June 30
* An agreement on cooperation between the Central Union of Consumers Cooperatives of Korea and its Soviet counterpart was signed in Pyongyang.

(KCNA)

"South Korea: Violations of Human Rights" (2)

(Continued from No. 1,295 issue)

Chapter 2

Torture and ill-treatment of prisoners

Introduction

Since 1981, hundreds of students have been detained each year for taking part in anti-government demonstrations or distributing anti-government leaflets. Many reports alleged that they were routinely subjected to beatings at police stations.

Torture and ill-treatment seem to have been used either as a means of intimidation or to obtain confessions. Most of the claims of torture detailed in this chapter were made in court by prisoners who stated that they were tourtured in order to induce them to make false confessions. In some cases the prisoners were able to provide details about their treatment to lawyers and relatives. These claims were reinforced by the circumstances of the prisoners' detention during the period when they claimed to have been tortured. For instance, legal safeguards which would have helped to prevent the occurrence of torture were not respected. In some cases, prisoners were held for several weeks without access to lawyers or relatives; in others, claims of torture were given added weight when confessions, which were retracted by prisoners, appeared incompatible with what was otherwise known about their views, activities or characters.

Testimonies of torture

Lee Sang-nok

"Early on the morning of 21 July 1981, just as I left the apartment gate, two men appeared from nowhere, grabbing me from both sides and dragging me along with them... I was blindfolded and my hands were tied. They shoved me into a taxi and we arrived at about 7 am in a room smelling strongly of paint, after passing a noisy trainyeard... The room in which I was waiting was filled with a number of stern-faced men who said, 'This is the Songdo police station.

Listen carefully to what we say or we'll throw you in the ocean not far from here. We've got the kind of authority which would allow us to easily kill someone like you and get away with it.'

I tried asking a few questions, but was unable to get any answers. At that point I was blindfolded again, this time with bandages over my eyes, and after they tied both my hands and my feet, they began beating me with something like a nightstick and kicking me with their boots. This kind of beating continued until late that evening, with hardly any questions asked. They would beat me for about one hour and then rest, and each time they resumed I thought that time, for sure, I would die from the beatings I was being subjected to ...

"The next day was exactly like the first, with beatings the whole day. From the third day the interrogation began. I was able to guess the direction and purpose of the investigation of my case from the comments made during the first two days of beatings. As they beat me for those two days, they would say, 'Isn't your ideology really coounism? ' and, 'What you all had in mind was a socialist revolution to overthrow the state, wasn't it?'

"During this period of being beaten constantly, I felt as if all my self-confidence - indeed, my self istelf - had left me. It was as if my very existence and right to live were no longer guaranteed - that I might die at any moment. In fact, from the time that they began beating me, they acted as if my life were entirely in their hands, yelling at the top of their lungs that they had the right even to kill me if they so wished. Each day of this treatment was filled with the real fear that I might be killed by people whose names and positions I didn't even know.

"Early in August, many of my friends were brought in for questioning. From early in the morning until late at night I could hear screams coming from rooms adjacent to mine. Separated by one thin wall or door, each blow of the club or whip, each of the interrogator's threatening yells, and each of the victim's screams could be heard clearly, filling the whole building and penetrating me right to the bone.

"Also from about this time I was required to write another 'confession'. Showing me 'confessions' said to have been written by my friends, my interrogators this time simply told me what to write, and by this time I had lost all strength to deny even the points I knew to be completely false.

"At about the end of August it appeared that this stage of the investigation - accompanied by torture - was nearing its end. Then, at the beginning of September, with the investigation report nearly completed, I was told that a prosecutor would be coming from the outside. It was at 10 am on 5 September that I first met the prosecutor. He sat there, pen and paper at the ready, waiting to once again take my deposition. I learned that this was the very man who had visited us one-by-one in our cells earlier during our investigation, who we now realized must be in charge of our whole case. In fact, he only stayed for a few minutes and then stood up and left.

"At this point in our investigation - after weeks of interrogation and torture - no warrant for our arrest had even been issued by 5 September! Even on the day we were being handed over to the prosecutor, the police in charge of our investigation repeatedly urged us, as they led us along, to admit to the points brought out in their investigation.

"I was called into the prosecutor's office accompanied by Police Section-Chief Mr X, the one in charge of my case. Of course, up to the minute he left the room, Mr X was advising me to admit to the charges in the report. That afternoon Mr X came into see for himself how the investigative process was progressing.

"Even later, at the point when I was having to accept everything in the report as it was, he came once again to urge me, in the presence of the prosecutor, 'Just admit to the truth ...' As if that were not enough, another Police Investigative Section-Chief, in charge of another defendant, came into the prosecutor's room to monitor whether I had admitted to the points or denied them, strongly urging me before he left to 'admit' to everything."

21 May 1982, Pusan Hight Court

(To be continued)

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an all-round way."

"Contacts between the CPSU and the WPK, between public organizations, between creative workers' unions, between factories and enterprises, and between education institutions are becoming closer," Mr. Soloviyov said.

His comment came at a banquet arranged at the People's Palace of Culture on July 6 by the CC of the WPK and the DPRK government to mark the 25th anniversary of the treaty.

Referring to Moscow's efforts to completely abolish nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of this century for the sake of detente, he said, "It cannot but arouse our common concern that military potential of the United States is rapidly increasing in areas near the borderline of the Soviet Union, the DPRK and other socialist countries."

"Provocative and dangerous large-scale military exercises are regularly staged there, a military alliance between the United States, Japan and south Korea is in the making and south Korea has turned into a nuclear forward base of the Pentagon and the militaristic tendency is gaining strength in Japan," Mr. Soloviyov added.

From the Korean side Premier Kang Song San was the main speaker at the July 6 banquet.

Noting that the Korean and Soviet peoples are significantly celebrating the treaty signing anniversary as their common fete, he said, "This is a powerful demonstration of the invincible vitality of Korea-Soviet friendship and a clear manifestation of the common desire of the two parties, two countries and two peoples to carry forward and develop forever the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples."

Referring to the rejections by Washington and Seoul of the DPRK's peace initiatives including an offer of 3-party military authorities' talks, Premier Kang said, "This shows that the United States and the south Korean authorities are, in actuality, not interested in peace, though they are loud-mouthed about peace and dialogue and they are the very ones (responsible for) leading the situation on the Korean Peninsula to the brink of war."

A message sent by the Soviet leadership to President Kim Il Sung and Premier Kang Song San also pointed out, "It gives us great satisfaction that the Soviet-Korean relations are expanding in depth, the effectiveness of Soviet-Korean cooperation is growing in many fields and the joint action of our two countries is being perfected in realizing the fighting program to oppose nuclear threat, and the arms race and comprehensively solve the questions of security and cooperation of the countries and peoples of the Asian-Pacific region."

A Unit of Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet

"Our Seamen and entire members of the flotilla maintain the unshakable stand to successfully fulfil their commitments in defeating the common enemy," said Admiral V.V. Sidorov, Commander of the Soviet Pacific Fleet.

His comment came at a press conference held on July 8 at Wonsan Port before leaving there.

"I believe that this Korean visit will prove highly conducive to further strengthening the friendship, solidarity and militant fraternity between the navies of our two countries," he added.

Crew of the Soviet Fleet were enthusiastically welcomed by tens of thousands of Wonsan citizens on July 4 with baloons floated in the sky and flags of the two countries, bunches of flowers waved by the welcoming crowds.

A Wonsan mass meeting was held on July 5 at the Square of Triumph in Wonsan City, participated in by some 100,000 people, followed by a banquet on July 4 arranged by the Kangwon Provincial Committee of the WPK and People's Committee there.

Meanwhile, the flying corps of the Soviet Air Force led by Lieutenant General of the Far Eastern Military District of the Soviet Army, on an official goodwill visit to Korea, performed exhibition flights on July 6.

The mass game "Korea Shines" was performed by 50,000 Pyongyang school youth and children on July 5 at the Kim Il Sung Stadium for the Soviet delegations who attended the celebrations of the 25th Pyongyang-Moscow treaty anniversary.

Invited there were the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Mr. Yuri Soloviyov, leading officers of the Soviet Pacific Fleet under the flag of Admiral V.V. Sidorov, commanding officers of the Soviet Air Force led by Lieutenant General V.S. Bulankin, and other Soviet delegations and guests. Meanwhile, Secretary Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK received a gift from Mr. Yuri Soliviyov on a visit to Korea. The gift was handed to an official concerned by Mr. Soloviyov.

In Moscow, a grand meeting of representatives of working people in Moscow marking the 25th of the signing of the mutual treaty was held at the Central House of the Soviet Army named after frunze, on July 4, participated by leading functionaries of the party and Soviet organs, army and social organizations including Geidar Aliev, First Vice Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Crew of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet were enthusiastically welcomed by tens of thousands of Wonsan citizens upon their arrival on July 4.

(Continued from page 1)

litical gains of Korean's partition by "fanning discord" between the two divided parts. **(See his speech on page 2)**

He also corroborated his kill-two-birds-with-one-stone conviction that the guaranteeing of equal status for both parts of Korea as co-hosts will help settle the question of participation of countries rejecting the Seoul Olympic Games and create a general climate in favor of long-sought reunification.

The items on the agenda discusses at the plenary meeting included;

(1) Analysis of fulfilment of the manifestato and plan of action adopted at the first general conference;

(2) Report and recommendations by the meeting of the coordinating countries in the sphere of physical education and sports held in Havana in 1986;

(3) The strategy of the non-aligned countries in the sphere of physical education and sports and programme of cooperation among them for the 1986-1990 period;

(4) The 24th Olympic Games;

(5) Basic problem for the establishment of a new international sports order and others.

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